

RHEIMS RESTORING OLD WINE CELLARS SIXTY MILES LONG

Little Damage Done by Four Years' Shelling, but Allied Soldiers Took Many Bottles.

RHEIMS, Dec. 27. ABRINTINE wine cellars beneath the cities of Rheims and Epernay are being rapidly put in order by the big champagne firms of the two cities. These cellars, which would form a subterranean gallery sixty miles in length, hold hundreds of millions of bottles of precious vintages, and notwithstanding the fact that this region was for four years under fire from German or Allied guns, they suffered comparatively little damage.

German soldiers took very little wine from the cellars when they swept southward over this district in 1914. Bombardment destroyed the greater part of the handsome buildings erected by the wine companies, but the most of the damage done to the stocks is attributed to French and Allied soldiers. Fighting men made "ransoms" and these cost the cellars about \$35,000 bottles, including many "reserved" vintages. Frequently irresponsible soldiers would bore holes in huge casks of unblended wine, and, after filling a bucket, would leave and permit the remainder in the cask to run away and be wasted. It is believed 1,000,000 bottles were lost in this way.

Champagne firms, however, took their losses cheerfully, believing the Allied soldiers were entitled to the wine. Six months' time will be required to collect scattered unblended bottles, the age of which experts must determine. There is, however, a large reserve which is ready for the market.

THIRD WOMAN SUES FOR CARROLL MONEY

Latest Claim of Alleged Widow Hints That Dead Politician Led Triple Life.

The filing of a suit by a woman who calls herself Mrs. Catherine Carroll against the estate of Kearn F. Carroll, who died on Dec. 6, brings a third alleged widow into the case.

The other two women, whose stories have previously been told, are Mrs. Mary F. Carroll, mother of seven children by Kearn Carroll, and a woman who calls herself Mrs. B. Carroll, although she admits she was never married to Carroll.

Carroll was a brother of the late Joseph Carroll, a member of the firm of Fias, Doerr & Carroll, and a well-known politician. On his death several years ago Joseph Carroll left Kearn the income of \$50,000. Kearn was a prosperous horse dealer and contractor. Until a short time before his death he was employed by Fias, Doerr & Carroll at a salary said to be \$5,000 a year. He was also in business for himself.

The latest woman to claim his estate gave her address as No. 7 East 17th Street, Bronx.

N. Y. SCOTS BEGIN BIG CELEBRATION

It Will Close This Year and Open the Next and All Clans Will Take Part.

To-night will be long remembered by the Scots of New York and vicinity, for then the Hogmanay entertainment of Clan MacDonald, the largest Scottish society in New York State, will be held in the Masonic Temple, Brooklyn. Hogmanay—the last days of the old year and the first of the new twelve months—has been the season of high festivity for Scots from time immemorial.

The biggest feature of the affair will be a Christmas tree for the bairns. Col. Walter Scott, Commander of the New York Scottish, an influential Manhattan Scottish society, will do honors as Santa Claus and will also present medals to those children who distinguish themselves in their studies during the year. There will be a band of pipes and drums and a concert. And Scott will be sung by Mrs. Edith M. Scott, organist and pianist, Florence McMillan, Donald, Shepherd, once piper to the King, will be there too. Eighty ladies of Clan MacDonald, who were "Ladies From Hell" in the Great War, will be the guests of honor. The entertainment will be arranged by Peter Scott, Chief of Clan MacDonald; Col. Walter Scott, Duncan Macdonald, chief accountant of the CNY, and R. K. Young, Secretary of the Clan.

AFTER IDEAS ON PRISONS.

Bay State Legislators Visit Reformatory and Sing Sing.

A committee of eight members of the Massachusetts Legislature, headed by Representative Elias, visited the State Reformatory for Women in Bedford yesterday to investigate the prison system and the punishments and discipline which have been under fire. Prior to going to Bedford the committee made a tour of inspection of Sing Sing Prison.

Sure Relief

BELLANS Hot water Sure Relief FOR INDIGESTION

CANADA SHOWS U. S. THE WAY TO DEAL WITH PROFITEERS

(Continued From First Page.)

nally failed to reduce the cost of living. Experience during the war taught the Canadian Government that the way to regulate is to regulate and that anybody or official charged with the duty of regulation must be equipped with authority to enforce rules as well as to make them. From the standpoint of equipment in that direction the Board of Commerce of Canada is well fortified. It can do almost anything it wants to do. This is probably the chief reason why there has been so much opposition to the Board of Commerce and the Combinations and Fair Prices Act. Violations of the law will increase the population of Canadian jails and add to that proportion of the income of the Dominion which accrues from fines.

BOARD HAS POWER OVER PRICES AND PROFITS.

The Board of Commerce has or may assume control over the prices of and profits from anything bought and sold in Canada, except farm or garden products, which may be held for future sale. In defining "combinations" the law excludes "combinations of workmen and employees for their own reasonable protection as such workmen or employees."

Otherwise the Board of Commerce is an autocratic representative of the public. It gives the persons, firms or corporations accused of profiteering a fair chance for defense. But—and this is of interest in the light of the invocation of quibbles and technicalities brought up in the courts and various bureaus of the United States Government—no person called to attend meetings of the board or any investigation before any official having authority from the board may be excused from attending or bringing documents on the ground that the evidence may incriminate him. Evidence or documents so obtained, however, may be used subsequently only in a prosecution for perjury.

In tackling the question of reducing the high cost of living by governmental regulation, the Canadian Senate and House of Commons passed two bills. One is entitled, "An Act Concerning the Investigation and Restriction of Combinations, Monopolies, Trusts and Mergers and the Withholding and Enhancement of the Price of Commodities." The other is entitled, "An Act to Constitute a Board of Commerce for Canada."

The two acts run hand in hand toward the end desired—the reduction of the high cost of living. Following the principle that there can be no effect without a cause, it would appear that the Combinations and Fair Prices Act caused the institution of the Board of Commerce. Therefore, this article will deal with the Combinations and Fair Prices Act, with side excursions into the Board of Commerce Act, where each measure touches shoulder with the other. The object is to show, as clearly as possible, for the benefit of the public of the United States and of such legislators as occasionally take advantage of their ability to read and write what Canada has done and is doing in a great emergency.

First we take up the definition of "Combine" as it is applied to the

Canadian law. The act reads:

"The expression 'combine' is used in this Act with intended relation to articles of commerce, and it shall be deemed to have reference only to such combines, immediately hereinafter defined, as, with relation to the Board of Commerce of Canada (or of a single member thereof acting under authority of and for the purposes of section 8 of this Act) operated, or are likely to operate, to the detriment of or against the interest of the public, consumers, producers or others, and, limited as aforesaid, the said expression as used in this Act shall be deemed to include mergers, trusts and monopolies, so called, and the relation resulting from the purchase, lease or other acquisition by any person of any control over or interest in the whole or part of the business of any other person, and, any actual or tacit contract, agreement, arrangement or combination which has or is designed to have the effect of (1) limiting facilities for transporting, producing, manufacturing, supplying, storing or dealing, or (2) preventing, limiting or lessening manufacture or production, or (3) raising a common price, or a resale price, or a common rental, or a common cost of storage or transportation, or enhancing the price, rental or cost of article, rental, storage or transportation; or (4) preventing or lessening competition in, or substantially controlling, within any particular district, or generally, production, manufacture, purchase, barter, sale, transportation, insurance or supply; or (5) otherwise restraining or injuring commerce."

"Two commissioners shall form a quorum, and not less than two commissioners shall attend at the hearing of every case: Provided that in any case where there is no opposing party and no notice to be given to any interested party any one commissioner may act alone for the board, and the board, or the Chief Commissioner, may authorize any one of the commissioners to report to the board upon any question or matter arising in connection with the business of the board, and when so authorized such commissioner shall have all the powers of two commissioners sitting together for the purpose of taking evidence or acquiring the necessary information for the purpose of such report, and upon such report being made to the board, it may be adopted as the order of the board or otherwise dealt with as to the board seems proper. 'In case of an equal division of opinion as between two commissioners the other commissioner shall be called upon for his opinion.'

"The Chief Commissioner, when present, shall preside, and a commissioner, in the absence of the Chief Commissioner, shall preside, and the opinion of either of them upon any question arising when he is presiding, which in the opinion of the commissioners is a question of law, shall prevail. "No vacancy in the board shall impair the right of the remaining commissioners to act." There is a provision in the law for secret sessions of the Board of Commerce, but any person or corporation accused of profiteering, or any person making complaint against alleged profiteers, may demand an open hearing, which the board must grant.

WHAT THE BOARD OF COMMERCE REALLY IS.

Which seems to cover about everything. But a reference above to the Board of Commerce of Canada, "a single member thereof, &c.," compels explanation of what the Board of Commerce is and how it came into being and how it works.

The Board of Commerce is composed of three Commissioners appointed by the Governor in Council. The members of the board are H. A. Robson, Chief Commissioner; W. F. O'Connor and James Murdoch. The Chief Commissioner draws \$10,000 a year, the other two Commissioners \$5,000 a year. Their term of office is ten years, and they are removable for cause save in instances which have little to do with this article. As indicative of the Canadian idea of a lifetime of usefulness, it is interesting to note that, under the terms of this law, enacted six months ago, "A Commissioner shall cease to hold office upon reaching the age of seventy-five years."

Flexibility in operation was an object in the minds of the framers of the law creating the Board of Commerce. With memories of the deadlocks which finally paralyzed the conference of representatives of labor, capital and the public called by President Wilson in Washington last fall, it is interesting to read how the Board of Commerce of Canada and all its branches have been arranged to operate day by day in the face of almost any conceivable adverse circumstance. The law on this point provides:

"One of such Commissioners shall be appointed by the Governor in Council Chief Commissioner. "Any person may be appointed Chief Commissioner who is or has been a Judge of a Superior Court of Canada or of any province of Canada, or who is a barrister or advocate of at least ten years' standing at the bar of any such province.

"A Commissioner shall have all the powers of the Chief Commissioner, but such powers shall not be exercised by him except in the absence of the Chief Commissioner, and whenever he has acted it shall be conclusively presumed that he has acted in the absence or disability of the Chief Commissioner within the meaning of this section.

"Where the Chief Commissioner deems it necessary for the more speedy and convenient despatch of business, he may by writing authorize any Commissioner to sign regulations, orders and other documents in his stead, and when done pursuant to such authority the same shall have the like force and effect as if signed by the Chief Commissioner.

"Two commissioners shall form a quorum, and not less than two commissioners shall attend at the hearing of every case: Provided that in any case where there is no opposing party and no notice to be given to any interested party any one commissioner may act alone for the board, and the board, or the Chief Commissioner, may authorize any one of the commissioners to report to the board upon any question or matter arising in connection with the business of the board, and when so authorized such commissioner shall have all the powers of two commissioners sitting together for the purpose of taking evidence or acquiring the necessary information for the purpose of such report, and upon such report being made to the board, it may be adopted as the order of the board or otherwise dealt with as to the board seems proper. 'In case of an equal division of opinion as between two commissioners the other commissioner shall be called upon for his opinion.'

"The Chief Commissioner, when present, shall preside, and a commissioner, in the absence of the Chief Commissioner, shall preside, and the opinion of either of them upon any question arising when he is presiding, which in the opinion of the commissioners is a question of law, shall prevail.

"No vacancy in the board shall impair the right of the remaining commissioners to act." There is a provision in the law for secret sessions of the Board of Commerce, but any person or corporation accused of profiteering, or any person making complaint against alleged profiteers, may demand an open hearing, which the board must grant.

Returning to the Combinations and Fair Prices Act, we find that any Canadian citizen may apply to any Commissioner of the Board of Commerce—except the Chief Commissioner—for a hearing on a complaint against profiteering or unfair discrimination against the public or a producer. Here is the procedure to be followed:

"The application shall be accompanied by a statutory declaration setting forth (a) the name and address of the applicant, and at his election, the name and address of any counsel whom he may, for the purpose of receiving any communication to be made pursuant to this Act, have authorized to represent him; (b) the nature of the alleged com-

bine and the names of the persons believed to be concerned therein; and (c) the manner in which and, where possible, the extent to which the alleged combine is believed to operate to the detriment of, or against the interest of, consumers, producers or others of the public.

"If the Commissioner is satisfied from a perusal of the application and declaration that there is reasonable ground for believing that a combine exists, or is being formed, that it is in the public interest that an investigation be held and that further preliminary inquiry is unnecessary, he may forthwith direct an investigation under the provisions of this Act. Otherwise he shall, within a reasonable time after receipt of such application, fix a time and place for a hearing before him in support of the application and shall send or cause to be sent due notice thereof by registered letter to the applicant or to any counsel whom in or by his application or declaration the applicant may have authorized to receive communications on his behalf.

"The applicant may appear on such hearing in person or by his counsel. If, upon the evidence adduced the Commissioner is satisfied that there is reasonable ground for believing that a combine exists or is being formed and that it is in the public interest that an investigation should be held, he shall direct an investigation under the provisions of this act, or, if not satisfied, he may refuse to make any order. In any case he may adjourn such hearing pending the supply of further evidence in support of the application.

"For the purposes of the hearing the Commissioner shall have all the powers vested in the board of which he is a member to summon before him and enforce the attendance of witnesses, to hear evidence on oath, or on solemn affirmation and compel the production of such books, papers,

other documents and things as he deems requisite.

"Whenever a Commissioner makes an order for an investigation he shall sign the same and transmit it to the Secretary of the board, and, whether or not he shall have made such an order, the Commissioner shall transmit to the Secretary the application, the statutory declaration and any evidence taken before him."

The law provides that the Secretary of the board shall in writing notify the Chief Commissioner and the applicant or the latter's authorized counsel of the result of the application. If an investigation is ordered by a Commissioner the Chief Commissioner shall set the time and place.

But the matter does not end by the turning over of either of the Commissioners of an application for a hearing to determine if there has been a violation of the law. It is obligatory upon the Chief Commissioner to examine each case as it comes to him on its merits. He has the power to order an investigation, even if such has been denied by the Commissioner to whom the original application was addressed.

Note—(Another article explanatory of what Canada is doing to suppress profiteers and reduce the high cost of living will appear in Monday's Evening World.)

VICTORY ARCH COST CITY \$107,000

Special Revenue Bond Issue Increased to Meet Expense of Welcoming Troops.

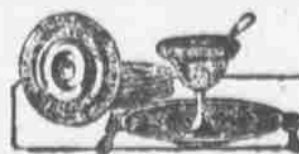
Putting up the Victory Arch in Fifth Avenue at Madison Square cost the city \$107,000. Taking it down and restoration of the pavement on the easterly side cost \$27,000. At the request of Grover A. Whalen, Secretary of the Mayor's Committee of Welcome to Home-Coming Troops, the issue of special revenue bonds for

the arch has been increased to \$107,000. The additional money has been obtained by transfer from the \$100,000 originally appropriated for the committee.

The committee's expenditures, and from the arch have so far totaled \$15,914.33, according to a statement filed by Secretary Whalen when he asked the Board of Aldermen to make good the deficit in the arch fund. This sum included the cost of receptions to Gen. Pershing, Cardinal Mercier and the Prince of Wales.

WOMEN OPPOSE "WELFARE" BILLS

Public feeling is being aroused by the Women's Equal Opportunity League against the so-called Welfare Bills for Women, which are to be introduced in the State Legislature in January. Well-known men and women have signed their intention of speaking at the dinner given by the league this evening at the Hotel Commodore. Speaker Thaddeus C. Sweet is to make the principal address. State Senator Clayton R. Luak, Mrs. Helen Woodruff, Miss Jane J. Martin, President of the New York League of Advertising Women, Frederick A. Wells of Brooklyn, Louis Martin of Clinton and Amy Wren, President of the Brooklyn Women's War Association, will be among the speakers. Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch will preside. The bills the league is fighting are the Office Workers' Bill, Minimum Wage



Salad Sets, \$10.00 up

Salad Sets

NO matter what your dinner service may be, it is always proper to interpolate a salad service—gay and more striking than your dinner china. At Ovington's you will find many sets of great distinction very reasonably priced.

OVINGTON'S "The Gift Shop of 5th Ave." 314 Fifth Ave., near 32d St.

FOR A DELICIOUS CUP OF TEA COMBINED WITH ECONOMY IN USE

"SALADA"

Is so full of good qualities, as to measure up to every desire of purse and palate— "TRY IT TODAY"

Horton Says:

Every important move in the process of developing a supply of safe milk for New York's babies has been fathered by The Sheffield Company.

I READ stories, printed almost daily, written for the apparent purpose of showing that the greed and rapacity of the milk distributor is responsible for the annual loss of thousands of infants' lives.

Nowhere in these stories do I find any reference to the fact that The Sheffield Company has devoted its time and its resources to the work of developing milk knowledge, and then giving to the world milk truths that have helped to make the whole country's milk safer.

The research work done in the Sheffield plants has first been applied to our own supply. Afterwards it was open to any one who cared to be helped by it.

Our plants and our methods have been open to milk dealers, physicians and research workers. As a result wherever you find an up to date milk distributor you will find Sheffield methods.

The first laboratory (worthy of the name) devoted to the study of commercial milk was established in our 57th St. plant in 1906.

The experiments in milk pasteurization which definitely determined the methods by which ABSOLUTELY SAFE MILK could be assured were conducted under Sheffield auspices, in a Sheffield Plant with Sheffield milk and Sheffield money by Dr. M. J. Roseneau of Harvard University, and Dr. William H. Park, Chief Bacteriologist of the City of New York.

The experiments were conducted in the old Sheffield Plant at 130th St. and Broadway in 1911. Dr. Park and Dr. Roseneau devoted six months to the work and contributed their services free of charge.

The result was to establish for all time just what temperatures and just what duration of heat was necessary to render milk absolutely safe.

The work was exhaustive to the highest degree.

It determined definitely just what was needed to eliminate the one uncertainty about milk—that distressing possibility that it might harbor subtle infection.

After these experiments were concluded the results were given to the world in printed form.

Any dealer that wanted safe milk could have it if he cared to take the trouble to make it safe.

I BELIEVE MORE WAS DONE TO SAVE THE BABIES IN THOSE SIX MONTHS THAN IN ANY OTHER SIX MONTHS SINCE TIME BEGAN.

And it was not done for commercial reasons, it was not done to pay fat dividends.

It was done for the purpose of giving to the children of New York just what they had a right to expect, safe milk.

Not only have I lived to see a worldwide recognition of the value of our methods of pasteurization, but I have been able through the years to watch the ever decreasing death rate among the little ones and to know that the declining rate closely paralleled the gradual adoption by other dealers of Sheffield methods.

Look at the New York City death rate from diarrhoeal diseases in children under 5 years of age in the year before I began pasteurizing. In 1901 nearly 15 children out of every 1,000 died from this cause. The exact figure is 14.9.

Take the year 1918, the rate has been reduced to 4.1. That means that 10 lives in every thousand have been saved and given an opportunity for usefulness.

I know that other factors have helped to save the lives of these children. I deny credit to none of them. But I do believe that the most important factor in this great work has been Sheffield Perfectly Pasteurized Milk. Not alone has it helped those who got Sheffield milk, but the entire milk distributing industry has been raised to a higher standard through the emulation of Sheffield methods.

The facts here presented are incontrovertible. They have called me a baby killer. No honest man who examines the facts will say this again.

LOTION HORTON, President.

SHEFFIELD FARMS COMPANY New York

I am selling pure, wholesome, safe milk in 181 Sheffield stores at 14 cents a quart. If you want to save the cost of bottling and delivery get it at these stores.

New Issue

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO

(MASSACHUSETTS CORPORATION)
OFFERS \$3,000,000

7% PREFERRED STOCK

PREFERRED AS TO DIVIDENDS AND ASSETS
PAR VALUE \$100.00, NON-ASSESSABLE.

	AUTHORIZED	OUTSTANDING
7 Per Cent Preferred Stock	\$5,000,000	\$2,500,000
Common Stock	1,000,000	1,000,000

Dividends have been paid regularly for the past seventeen years. Payable January 1st and July 1st. There is no better 7 per cent investment in the United States.

This company owns and operates 106 W. L. Douglas shoe stores located in the large cities. W. L. Douglas shoes are also sold by over 9,000 shoe dealers in the United States.

The past few years our shoes have been more extensively advertised than ever before. Stamping W. L. Douglas name and the retail price on the bottom of the shoes before they leave the factory has saved the wearers millions of dollars, and guarantees them the best shoes in style, comfort and service that can be produced for the price.

A great demand for W. L. Douglas shoes has sprung up in leading countries in Europe and Asia. Our domestic business has increased so that our sales have actually doubled in four years. In 1915 the sales were \$5,000,000 and in 1918 \$10,000,000. The past six months' business was at the rate of over \$20,000,000 per year.

In common with other great businesses we need additional capital to meet the urgent requirements of increasing domestic and foreign trade. The new conditions of business also demand more capital. The cost of labor and material has nearly doubled so that twice the amount of capital necessary under the old business conditions is now required.

Send certified check, cashier's check, Post Office Money Order or Express Order to W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Brockton, Mass.

Exempt from Normal Federal Tax

FACTORY, BROCKTON, MASS. ESTABLISHED 1876

If you are looking for a safe and permanent investment we believe this 7 per cent stock will appeal to you. It is an old established business. The net earnings available for dividends after the Federal tax and all other taxes were paid during the past four years have averaged nearly four times the dividends on the preferred stock outstanding. W. L. Douglas name is known throughout the world. The trade mark is a very valuable asset worth millions of dollars, and is the property of the stockholders. It is one of the most valuable trade marks in the United States.

You would make no mistake to order at once as many shares of this stock as you can afford to buy, price \$100.00 per share. If you care for more particulars fill out the coupon and mail at once. Application will be made to have this stock listed upon the stock exchange.

This company owns and operates 106 W. L. Douglas shoe stores located in the large cities. W. L. Douglas shoes are also sold by over 9,000 shoe dealers in the United States.

The past few years our shoes have been more extensively advertised than ever before. Stamping W. L. Douglas name and the retail price on the bottom of the shoes before they leave the factory has saved the wearers millions of dollars, and guarantees them the best shoes in style, comfort and service that can be produced for the price.

A great demand for W. L. Douglas shoes has sprung up in leading countries in Europe and Asia. Our domestic business has increased so that our sales have actually doubled in four years. In 1915 the sales were \$5,000,000 and in 1918 \$10,000,000. The past six months' business was at the rate of over \$20,000,000 per year.

In common with other great businesses we need additional capital to meet the urgent requirements of increasing domestic and foreign trade. The new conditions of business also demand more capital. The cost of labor and material has nearly doubled so that twice the amount of capital necessary under the old business conditions is now required.

Send certified check, cashier's check, Post Office Money Order or Express Order to W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Brockton, Mass.

COUPON

Please send prospectus of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company and special option certificate entitling me to purchase within thirty days _____ shares of the 7 per cent preferred stock of the company. It is understood that this request incurs no obligation on my part, unless after investigation I subscribe for the stock.

Name _____

Street address _____

City or Town _____

State _____